☐   1.   Document ID: US 6524866 B1

L14: Entry 1 of 2   File: USPT   Feb 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6524866 B1
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **
TITLE: Capillary electrophoretic method to detect target-binding ligands and to determine their relative affinities

Brief Summary Text (11):
Therefore, there remains a need for rapid and cost-effective screening tools for discovering new bioactive compounds and potential regulatory compounds that bind to essential molecules of key metabolic pathways. Also needed is a way of prioritizing candidate ligands and samples of material for further characterization. The present invention addresses these needs, by providing: a means of detecting unknown ligands that may be candidate, new, bioactive compounds; a means of ranking screened samples detected to contain candidate hit compounds or ligands, according to their relative binding strengths and value as potential sources of regulatory and diagnostic compounds; and a means of identifying effective and valuable, strong or moderate, target-binding ligands in the presence of weaker, competitive binders. Identifying and ranking those ligand-containing samples that form the most stable complexes with the selected target, saves time and resources spent on further isolation and characterization of hit compounds. The most stable ligands are potentially more effective and valuable as therapeutic, regulatory and/or diagnostic compounds and drugs.

☐ 13. Document ID: US 6524797 B1

L18: Entry 13 of 15   File: USPT   Feb 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6524797 B1
TITLE: Methods of identifying therapeutic compounds in a genetically defined setting

Detailed Description Text (5):
However, when the type of compound that is likely to affect a predetermined property of the cell is unknown, it is generally understood that the larger the number of candidate therapeutic compounds, the greater the likelihood of identifying a therapeutic compound. Additionally, when the method is practiced using cells from only one or several diseased individuals, and one or several normal individuals, it may be desirable to screen a large number of different compounds. Therefore, a plurality of candidate therapeutic compounds can contain, for example, greater than about 10.sup.3 different compounds, preferably greater than about 10.sup.5 different compounds, more preferably, greater than about 10.sup.7 different compounds.

End of Result Set

☐ █ Generate Collection █   █ Print █

L13: Entry 1 of 1   File: DWPI   Nov 7, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-238301
DERWENT-WEEK: 200323
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TITLE: Characterizing test compound, by contacting cell with compound in different
assay conditions, recording growth or substrate utilization of cell in presence of
compound, deriving test pattern indicating cell phenotype

Basic Abstract Text (4):
(M) is also useful for classifying, identifying, and/or determining mode of action
of chemical compounds in high throughput assays, as a valuable tool to aid in the
selection and prioritization of compounds from large compound collections for
biological testing, in drug discovery, identification of the target/mechanism of
candidate drug action, facilitation of SAR (structure, action, and reaction)
studies, rational approaches to efficacy improvement, and rapid categorization of
compounds as to possible therapeutic applications and potential toxicity. (M) is
also useful to identify genes that play a role in, or that can influence, a
selected biological process or pathway. DB is useful for obtaining information
about the pathway or pathways that are affected by the compound. Using (M), unknown
compounds are identified by matching the characteristic growth patterns to the
growth patterns from known compounds, or to classes of compounds, and unknown or
known compounds, including derivatives and analogs of biologically active
compounds, are classified according to the particular pattern of growth. (M) is
useful for selecting antimicrobial or anti-fungal compounds, for determining the
microbial pathway being affected by a particular compound, and for classifying
biologically active compounds, e.g., for evaluating drug candidates, herbicides or
anti-fungals.